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which (2) the individual is born, and which influences him and which he influences. The author fulfils the promise which he makes in the Preface by maintaining a spirit of courage and an open mind. For example, he declares that our nation, standing sponsor for small nations, must beware of helping only the few great land owners and other privileged persons in these nations. He urges the socialization of business, by which he means that all business transactions shall be governed according to the principle of service to employees and the public rather than by the principle of profits.

The author's fundamental thesis is revealed in the proposition that *the* major social problem is an educational one, namely, that of socializing all men and at the same time of making all men economically efficient. The reading references and the questions for each chapter will add to the value of the book as a text for study groups.

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The Immigrant Press and Its Control. By ROBERT E. PARK.
New York: Harper & Bros., 1922. Pp. xx+488. \$2.50.

The present volume is one of the Americanization Studies prepared under the direction of Allen T. Burns. It deals with one particular phase of immigrant activities, supplementing the general analysis of immigrant heritages undertaken in a previous volume in this series, *Old World Traits Transplanted*, by Professors Park and Miller. Part I treats of "The Soil for the Immigrant Press," Part II, "The Contents of the Foreign-Language Press," Part III, "The Natural History of the Immigrant Press," and Part IV, "Control of the Press." Like the volume just mentioned, it is liberally supplied with original documents which alone would give it high value. Much of the original material is taken from immigrant papers, but some of it, and often the best, is from documents prepared especially for this study. The press furnishes an accurate index of the character and the sources of the immigrant stream. Thus it is shown that there has been in recent decades a relative decline in the number of German papers, with a corresponding growth among the newer immigrant groups. Other notable features are an increase of radical papers accompanying the change from the "settler" type of immigrant to the proletarian type, and a gradual shading off from the language of the intellectuals to that of the folk.

But the deeper import of the book lies in its interpretation of the foreign-language press as a factor in assimilation. Herein it is to be

compared with Thomas and Znaniecki's *Polish Peasant in Europe and America*, though it covers a wider range of groups than that valuable collection, and condenses the interpretative discussion into narrower limits. While never descending into controversy Professor Park leaves no doubt of his detachment from that faddist-sentimentalist type of thought (not wholly absent from the curricula of certain enterprising universities) which holds that Americanization is an outside process to be administered mechanically, and to be finished off with the formula, "There, now you are Americanized. Next." He values at their full worth those heritages, including language, which the Old World people bring with them and, instead of attempting to eradicate these by legislation or taboo, would accept them as useful agents in the assimilation process, in some cases into the second or third generation. Even when the immigrant press is wholly nationalistic in content and intention it may play its part in socialization, because present adjustment within one group and adherence to any heritages, however alien, is more helpful toward ultimate adjustment to America than mere houseless detachment.

Until the world-war came the immigrant press had grown up as a wild, inorganic product outside the American consciousness. The war made it necessary to use this important factor of control, with the result that both America and the immigrant press have begun to be aware of each other, to the advantage of both. Americans have been placidly content to allow nationalist groups to believe and to assert that this country is not a nation but merely a place to live, where incomers have a perfect right to settle and govern themselves according to their own standards. America has now been forced to become aware of herself as well as of these alien groups. What direction this new awareness shall take is at present a problem of greatest moment. Agencies like the Inter-Racial Council and the Foreign-Language Information Service of the Red Cross are undertaking to use the press as a means of bringing the two into organic relations. Professor Park is inclined to doubt the practicability of some of their methods, nor does he believe that any system of merely mechanical control is likely to succeed.

Probably few Americans will consent to worry much over Ratzenhoefer's prediction that increasing density of population will ultimately solidify our foreign-language groups into militant self-defense bodies which may become dangerous to national unity. Our nonchalant optimism is possibly foolish; but again there may lie unconscious wisdom in the policy of gradual infiltration rather than sudden coercive transformation. For if the foreign-language press is itself a "phenomenon of immigration," the massed colonies in our larger centers are probably no

less so; and the present restriction of immigration is likely to gradually weaken the adhesive power of both. It is the transition period that is the critical one. Only a rigid doctrinaire policy of forced uniformity, as contrasted with a policy of tolerating old heritages, would be likely to make those heritages harden into fanatical creeds.

When it is remembered that the immigrant press has a total circulation of nearly ten million, the importance of this factor for the future social history of America becomes apparent. This volume is a significant one, not only because it collects in usable form materials from which an intelligent study of the problems may be made, but because it makes a sane and masterly analysis of the facts in their relation to fundamental principles of social organization.

U. G. WEATHERLY

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The State and Government. By JAMES QUAYLE DEALEY. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1921. Pp. xiv+409. \$3.00.

This volume is a revision of the author's earlier book, *The Development of the State*, but it is essentially a new book. Seven chapters have been added and the old material has been thoroughly revised. It is an excellent general summary of government as a social institution. It is intended to serve as an introductory text in political science and to provide a background for the study of specific national governments.

The earlier chapters are devoted to definitions, to the development of economic regulation and political government, to explanations of sovereign powers, and to the differentiation of social institutions. The distinction between state and government is made clear both by careful definition and by discussion of this subject in a brief chapter. Sovereignty is the distinguishing characteristic of the state, but this does not give validity to the objections of the advocates of syndicalism or guild socialism who fear what they call the "absolute state." It is pointed out that such objections are based on a misunderstanding of the terms state and government, state and society, law and ethics. In the author's opinion absolute sovereignty of the state is entirely compatible with the most radical democracy on the one hand or the most extreme governmental autocracy on the other. Government is the definite political organization to which is intrusted the right to exercise the sovereign powers of the state. The power of the government is not coterminous with the power of the state. A government does not have absolute power against which the people have no rights, not even the right of revolution. Four examples are cited to show the means by which in the course of centuries the danger to liberty in identifying state with government has been